

Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

All inquiries and communications addressed to The Times-Dispatch will receive prompt attention. Questions will appear each Monday, and contributions or suggestions will be welcomed.

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners—Queries and Answers

TURKEY-RAISING IS NOT ALWAYS EASIEST THING

Some people hatch their turkey eggs with chickens. The one advantage in this is that by so doing the turkey-hens can be induced to lay several clutches of eggs in a season.

Clear before last we hatched some of our turkeys with chickens, but it never did us any good. The birds were set in fresh nests placed where no other poultry had been kept, but the turkeys got very lousy, and in spite of the fact that they were thoroughly treated with powder every few days, they began to drop and die.

As a last resort after several of the poults had died, we began to use olive oil. Too much of the oil is no very good for young poults, but it is really necessary to saturate their whole bodies.

Lard, or any kind of animal grease will kill young poultry almost as fast as the oil will. But the fact that vegetable oil is different from every kind of animal oil.

Never use kerosene. We have used castor oil with good results. The poults were carefully examined and a very little of the oil rubbed on wherever the lice were found.

Between the large quills on the outside of the wings the lice were found in bunches. This is a favorite hiding place.

One application is usually sufficient unless the lice are very numerous. It is hard to locate lice sometimes, even when one is sure that they exist.

Never use any kind of oil or grease upon a sitting hen. If she has lice, use a good house powder, or sulphur. Oil or grease will kill the hen, but an egg rendered worthless, so far as hatching is concerned.

Last year we hatched and raised all our turkeys with the turkey-hens, and not a house was found during the entire season.

Those who have tried keeping turkeys in small coops know that they seldom thrive. It is next to impossible to keep a coop clean and dry in wet weather.

Last year we kept our poults in a house. It was not originally intended for a poultry-house, but it answered very well for the purpose.

This house is 16x26 feet, and is built upon a stone foundation. There are two doors and four large windows.

We put wire screens on all the windows and doors so that the poults could have plenty of fresh air at night and when kept indoors on rainy days.

The building was made rat-proof and given a good coat of whitewash.

As soon as the poults were hatched they were taken from the nest, put into the basket and placed where they would have the benefit of the sun.

One of the first things a young turkey needs is sunshine.

It is time wasted to offer a young turkey food before it is forty-eight hours old.

The house was arranged so that each turkey-hen and brood had a separate apartment. The hens were placed in the house when the poults were removed from the nest.

The reason we adopted this plan is that it lessens the danger of the poults being crushed to death. Hens sometimes get uneasy and begin to peck about. Also, the hens in this way are given a chance to get some needed exercise sooner than they otherwise would.

The floors are always kept covered with litter. It is impossible to keep floors clean unless they are well covered with chaff or litter of some kind. It should be changed frequently. We find it a good plan to scatter a little dry sulphur among the litter.

In good weather all the doors should be left wide open to admit the sunshine and fresh air. In very warm weather we leave the windows open also. We find it very convenient to leave the doors and windows open and fasten the screens at night in hot weather.

The first feed is usually hard-boiled eggs, crushed, mixed with dry bread crumbled fine and sprinkled with clean,

water.

Turkey-Hens—the Natural Way.

Overfeeding is one of the things which must be guarded against. We have seen many turkey-hens that have been overfed and have died.

When a turkey-hen is overfed, she is very greedy and will eat anything that is offered to her, even if it is already full.

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Water for Work Horses.

Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.

Know Your Cows.

Don't be satisfied if the average milk yield from your herd is fairly good. Many cows board at the expense of the high-producing members of the herd. Success on the dairy farm depends on weeding out all these star boarders and keeping only the cows that more than pay their way.

Records Pay.

The only way to be sure which cows really do pay is by keeping careful record of the amount of milk given by each cow in the herd, and the amount of butter-fat her milk contains as shown by the Babcock test. The test should be made fairly frequently, but the milk given and the feed used should be recorded every day.

Hints for Poultry Raisers.

Summer milk is valuable in any ration. Summer shade insures thrifty chicks. Remove over-active cockerels to a separate yard.

When the incubator is removed the lamp and throw away the water. Soft, fresh dirt is an insurance against leg weakness in chicks.

Water for the Birds.

Place a pan of water in the garden or on the lawn for the birds. Keep it clean and free from the ground, that there will be no danger of cats getting the birds.

Good Stire Essential.

Whether the live stock is cattle, hogs, sheep or horses, the good ones are appreciated when sold and consequently bring higher prices and normally yield greater return. The most practical means of improvement is through the use of good stire, for the male may become the parent of from forty to 100 animals each year.

Train for Quality.

To develop a strong pinch on the useless shoots, and to develop a strong character in a child we must check and tendency towards things that will not bear good fruit in later years.

Fire Bright Hard to Check.

The only known means of checking fire-brights is to cut and burn all the affected parts before the disease is carried to the rest of the orchard by bees and other insects, or has a chance to spread through the twigs themselves. The pruning tools may carry the germs if not carefully disinfected by either dipping them in a 1 to 1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, or wiping them with a rag or sponge which has been dampened with such a solution carried in a small bottle for this purpose. Corrosive sublimate—also called bichloride of mercury—may be purchased at any drug store in small bottles containing about twenty-five tablets apiece with directions for its use. These tablets and making solutions of any desired strength.

Comfortable Homes Help.

The better farm home is not a panacea for all ills of disaffection and farm life. There will be farm boys and farm girls who will want to take up other professions than tilling the soil. The problem, says the Department of Agriculture, is to force them to stay on the farm, but to make conditions good enough there that they may make an intelligent choice.

Prevent Piles From Breeding.

The housekeeper should know that not a drop of slop of any kind be thrown about the house, and that all sink-drains and cesspools be securely covered and not open when pulled be allowed to stand near the house, inviting a congregation of these summer pests.

Sunshine in the Dairy Stable.

Farmers know that their dairy cows have been kept in a stable of the north side of the barn, well lighted and ventilated, had occasion to enlarge his stable building the extension with a southern exposure, into which the dairy cows were moved. He discovered by accident what he subsequently demonstrated by repeated experience, that the same creature in the same stable and produced more milk when kept in the stable where the direct sunlight entered. More than this he observed conclusively, that the cows suffering with various diseases, such as mastitis, when taken from the stable and recovered more readily when afforded the continuing influence of the sunshine.

Growth of Turkey.

The growth of a turkey is rapid. Five weeks old, it weighs about five pounds. At ten weeks it weighs about ten pounds. At fifteen weeks it weighs about fifteen pounds. At twenty weeks it weighs about twenty pounds. At thirty weeks it weighs about thirty pounds. At forty weeks it weighs about forty pounds. At fifty weeks it weighs about fifty pounds. At sixty weeks it weighs about sixty pounds. At seventy weeks it weighs about seventy pounds. At eighty weeks it weighs about eighty pounds. At ninety weeks it weighs about ninety pounds. At one hundred weeks it weighs about one hundred pounds.

Good Light on the Farm.

Good lighting is of great importance to the farmer. It is the key to the convenience of farm life. Trouble is usually due to ignorance or neglect. The introduction of modern equipment, such as high-efficiency lamps, has done much to improve the development of small, isolated farms and a few years may make their use common.

Be Kind to All Animals.

The boy who tortures a helpless beast is always to be distrusted. He has a cruel streak through him, which kindness and education may remove—and then again it may not.

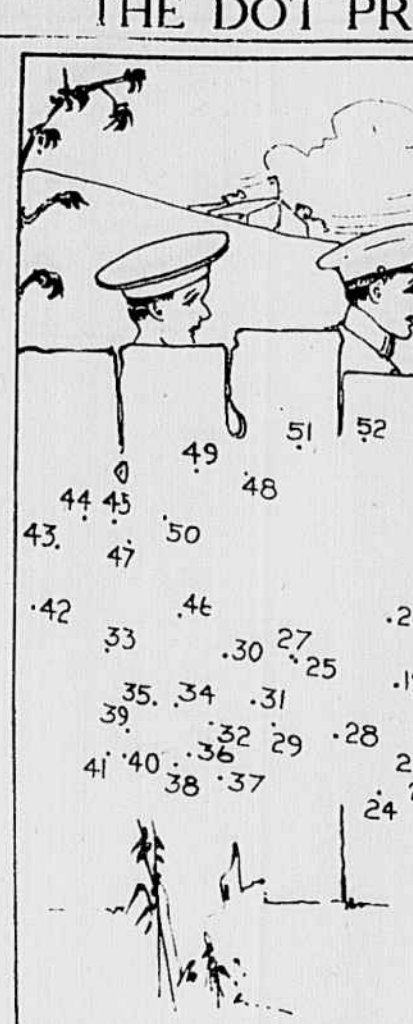
"Titanic" Wheat.

The Department of Agriculture has recently been advised by a correspondent in California that a variety of wheat is being advertised under the name "Titanic." The assertion is made that it is a new variety of wheat, and that a small quantity of seed was brought to the United States by one of the survivors of the ill-fated Titanic. The wheat is represented as a return for the high yielding power, fold. A photograph sent by the correspondent shows a head identical in appearance with the widely exploited

"Alaska" wheat. Five acres of the wheat are said to be growing in the State of Washington, and the seed, it is believed, will be offered at high prices after harvest. The department

has no further or more definite information concerning this variety, but farmers and dealers are cautioned to be on their guard concerning this new exploitation.

THE DOT PREPAREDNESS



Every day an old farmer used to visit the camp and bring in a supply of eggs and butter. The boys thought it would be good fun to tease him a little. So Jack said: "You don't believe in preparedness on a farm, do you, uncle?"

"You just bet I do," replied the old man. "I have to prepare against all manner of worms and bugs, or I wouldn't be able to raise a thing in my garden. For that reason, the first order I give my men is never, on any occasion, to destroy a"

To find out what the farmer gave orders never to destroy, join the dots with a pencil line, beginning with dot No. 1 and taking them in numerical order. Then cut out and paste each day's picture in a scrap book, and when the last one is printed, you will have "The Dot Preparedness" story complete in permanent book form.

COTTON GOODS MARKET

STRONG AND EXCITED

Prices Advance to Higher Levels, and in Some Instances Exceed 100¢ Figures.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Cotton-goods markets have ruled very strong, and at times excited. Prices have advanced very fast and to higher levels in many instances than any reached in the boom of 1907. Standard prints will be advanced to 7-14 cents as of September 18. Wide sheetings have been advanced to a basis of 37-12 cents for standard 10-4 goods, and many brown sheetings are at around 5 cents, and standard southern sheetings at 5-12 cents. Duck discounts have been shortened another 5 per cent and are quoted at the highest prices that have ruled during the present generation of traders. A great many goods have been withdrawn from sale pending a more settled condition of cotton. Colored clothings are reaching toward still higher levels, most of the standard eastern lines of dress gingham being held at value. The volume of business has been checked by the cautious attitude of mills that are not provided with cotton and do not know whether to buy or stay out while the prices are so high. Jobbers have been doing a very good trade and there has been more disposition to move late to cover requirements in spring lines. The yarn and knit-goods markets have been exceedingly strong. Labor scarcity continues to cut down the production in mills everywhere. The East. Prices current are as follows: print cloths, 24 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 28 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 32 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 36 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 40 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 44 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 48 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 52 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 56 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 60 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 64 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 68 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 72 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 76 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 80 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 84 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 88 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 92 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 96 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents; 100 inches 42-64¢, 45-53 cents.

TOO SOON TO PREDICT

EFFECT ON SECURITIES

Wall Street Waiting to See Result of Eight-Hour Law and Settlement of Strike.

NEW YORK, September 3.—All other considerations and developments of the financial week were lost sight of in the railway labor situation, which approached its crisis just before the adoption of the eight-hour law by the House. Wall Street was upon the whole bullish in the firm belief, as indicated by the strength of the market, that the measure would pass the Senate and become a law in time to avert the threatened strike.

CITY ELECTIONS IN MEXICO

No Disorders So Far Reported to Cap-Ital—Returns Will Be Slow Coming In.

MEXICO CITY, September 3.—Municipal elections were held throughout Mexico to-day, and so far no disorders are reported. Returns will be slow in coming in.

CARRANZA CANDIDATES

WIN IN EVERY INSTANCE

NEW LAREDO, MEX., September 3.—Municipal elections for Mayors and Aldermen held throughout Northern Mexico to-day resulted in the selection of Constitutional or Carranza candidates in every instance, according to returns received in Nuevo Laredo to-night. No disorders were reported.

LABOR LEADER CHOSEN

MAYOR OF VERA CRUZ

VERA CRUZ, MEX., September 3.—At the municipal elections held here to-day, only 10 per cent of the voters took advantage of their newly gained rights. Donato Ramon, representing the Mexican confederation of labor who has just returned from a conference with President Compeos, of the American Federation of Labor, was elected Mayor. He polled a total vote of 455.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

COOK and nurse wanted at 222 West Grace, Mrs. J. R. Atkins. Phone Boulevard 276.

"THE BIG BUILDING"

NINTH & MAIN

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

THREE MILLION DOLLARS

HEAVY AND SENSATIONAL

TRADING IN COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—The cotton market last week witnessed the heaviest and most sensational trading in thirteen years, and the fluctuations

LINCOLN MEMORIAL HALL TO BE GIFT TO NATION

Formal Transfer of Birthplace Will Take Place at Hodgenville To-Day.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED

Impressive Ceremonies to Mark Presentation—President Wilson Will Deliver Address Following Acceptance—Robert J. Collier Donor.

LINCOLN CARRIAGE ALSO ACQUIRED BY COLLIER

In August of the same year came word that the farm had been ordered sold at auction at the courthouse of Laramie County. Mr. Jones immediately returned to Kentucky, arriving in Hodgenville somewhat in advance of those most keenly interested in securing the farm for commercial exploitation, and it was knocked down to him for \$2,600. It was after Mr. Jones' return to New York that the Lincoln cabin, which had previously been sold to a traveling showman, was acquired by Mr. Collier.

Shortly after Mr. Collier had acquired the Lincoln farm and cabin, the Lincoln Farm Association was organized, to which Mr. Collier deeded the property, to be held in trust for the nation.

Joseph W. Folk became president of the organization; Robert J. Collier, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee; Charles H. Mackay, treasurer, and Richard Lloyd Jones, secretary.

The members of the board of trustees were: William H. Taft, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel L. Clemens, Cardinal Gibbons, Albert Shaw, Henry Watterson, William Travers Jerome, Lyman J. Gage, H. M. Tarrill, Charles A. Towne, General Horace Porter, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Norman Hapgood, Oscar S. Straus, John A. Johnson, Charles E. Hughes, Samuel Gompers, Augustus E. Wilson, William Jennings Bryan, Charles E. Miner and Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

A campaign for funds with which to rear a memorial over the log cabin on its original site, was then begun, and the response was quick and generous. More than 270,000 persons contributed sums ranging from 25 cents to \$25,000, a total of \$32,000 being raised. This response was limited to no one section, men and women of the South coming forward with a readiness equal to that of the citizens of any other section in their desire to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

On the centenary of Lincoln's birth, February 12, 1909, the corner-stone of the beautiful granite memorial structure was laid by President Theodore Roosevelt. November 9, 1911, the memorial was dedicated by President Taft.

CABIN ON ORIGINAL SITE WITHIN MEMORIAL HALL. Within the Lincoln Memorial Hall, resting upon its original site, is the

with his family to Indiana, and later to Illinois, many of the burdens of manhood were thrust upon the child's shoulders.

The Lincoln Farm remained in the hands of the family of the first purchaser for about seventy years, although they considered it to be of little value. Then it was sold to A. W. Bennett, of New York, a wealthy resident of New York, who proposed to convert it into a public park, and who reverses made it impossible for him to carry out his intentions.

In 1906 Mr. Collier learned that the Lincoln Farm was about to be sold, and was in danger of falling into the hands of persons who wished to use it for exploiting their wares, among them being a man with bad distilling interests.

Lincoln cabin. Surrounding the cabin is a bronze chain, for no one is allowed to enter its portals.

The memorial building itself stands at the head of a broad flight of granite steps that lead from an old spring. Over the entrance to the building is inscribed the following:

"Here, over the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, destined to preserve the Union and free the slave, a grateful people have dedicated this memorial to unity, peace and brotherhood among these States."

Upon the walls of the interior are cut the Gettysburg speech and the Lincoln anecdote. Beneath the building is a basement with arrangements for keeping the records of the association and its roll of membership, which includes every contributor of 25 cents or more.

The memorial building is about a mile from the entrance gates, and is reached by a fine winding road. The entrance of the farm lives in an old log cabin, nearly as old as the Lincoln cabin itself.

The farm itself is divided by a turnpike which leads directly from the square at Hodgenville, where the pedestal of the Lincoln statue by Weidman points the way to Lincoln's birthplace. The road where it passes through the farm is flanked by an old-fashioned worm fence, made of rails such as Lincoln himself split.

Threshermen Instantly Killed. STANFORDVILLE, VA., September 3.—Calvert G. Harlow, a thresherman, met instant death at Friday morning, Spring Hill, this county, when he was caught between his engine and an embankment on the roadside and crushed.

Harlow was thirty years old, and leaves a widow and five children, two being twin daughters five weeks old.

WAKE FOREST IS READY FOR OPENING OF SESSION

WAKE FOREST, N. C., September 3.—The 1916-17 session of Wake Forest College will open on Tuesday. The entire day will be devoted to the registration of students, and formal class work will begin on September 6.

All indications point to one of the largest enrollments since the founding of the college. Every room, without an exception, in both the new dormitory and the two old ones, has been engaged for fully a month. The correspondence from new men in both the president's and bursar's office has been noticeably greater during the past summer months than in former years. All preparations for the opening of the session have been completed.

Due to the granting of leave of absence to several of the professors and the resignation of more, there will be quite a change in the faculty this year. The resignation of Dr. E. W. Sikes, professor of political science since 1898, to accept the presidency of Coler College, Hartsville, S. C., has been accepted, and Dr. C. C. Pearson, a Ph. D. of Yale, has been appointed to the position of associate professor of political science.

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